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(54) **FLEXIBLE FLAT TENSION MEMBER TERMINATION DEVICE**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **24/115 R**; 24/122.6; 24/136 R

(58) **Field of Search** ..... 24/115 R, 136 R, 24/136 L, 115 M, 122.6

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A termination device for terminating a flexible flat tension member includes a socket and two opposing wedges mounted therein. One of the wedges is preferably pinned within the socket while the other wedge is removable. The invention provides a reliable termination with a safety back-up to retain the tension member even if friction in the device is reduced due to soiling with a friction reducing material.

6 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

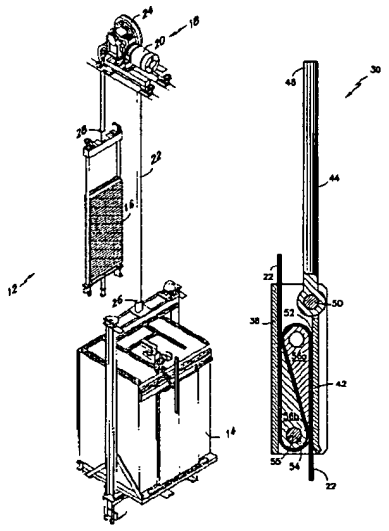

FIG. 1

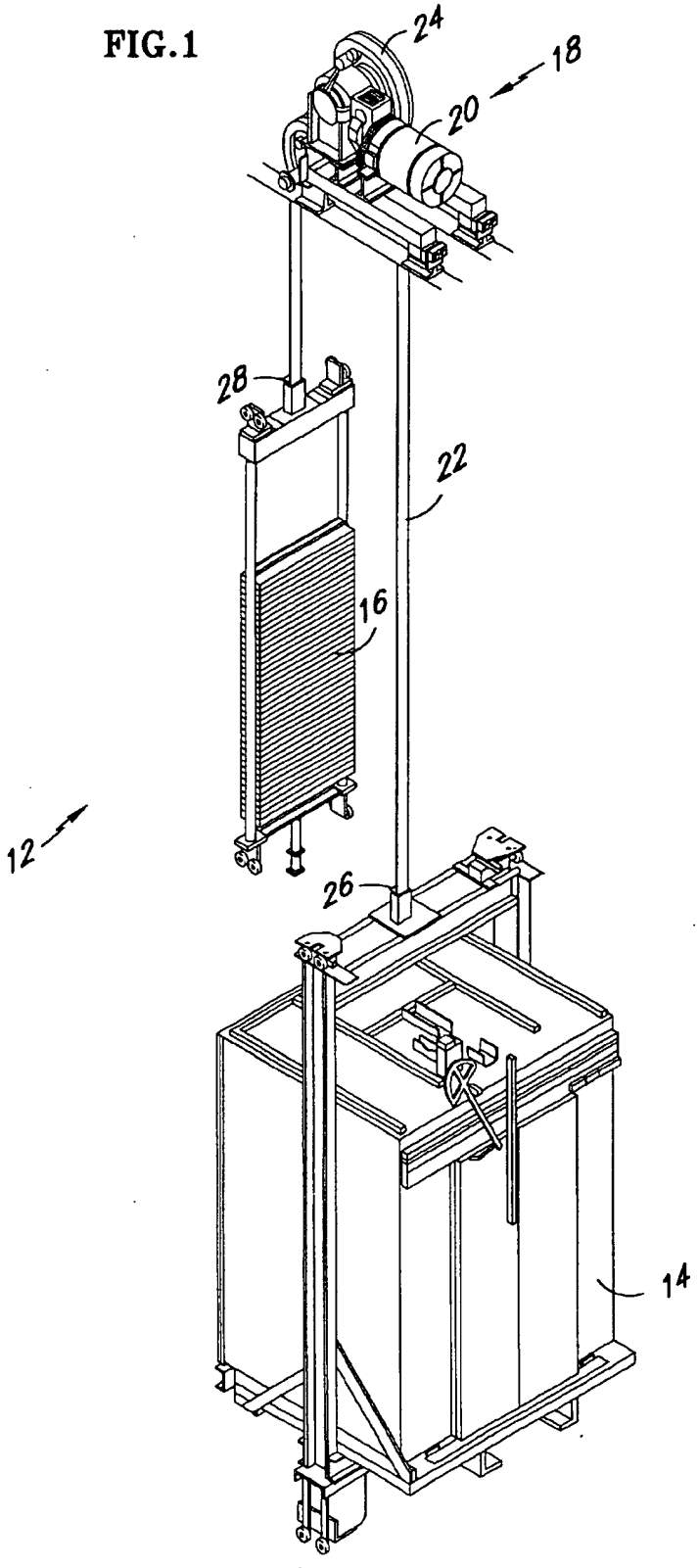

FIG.2

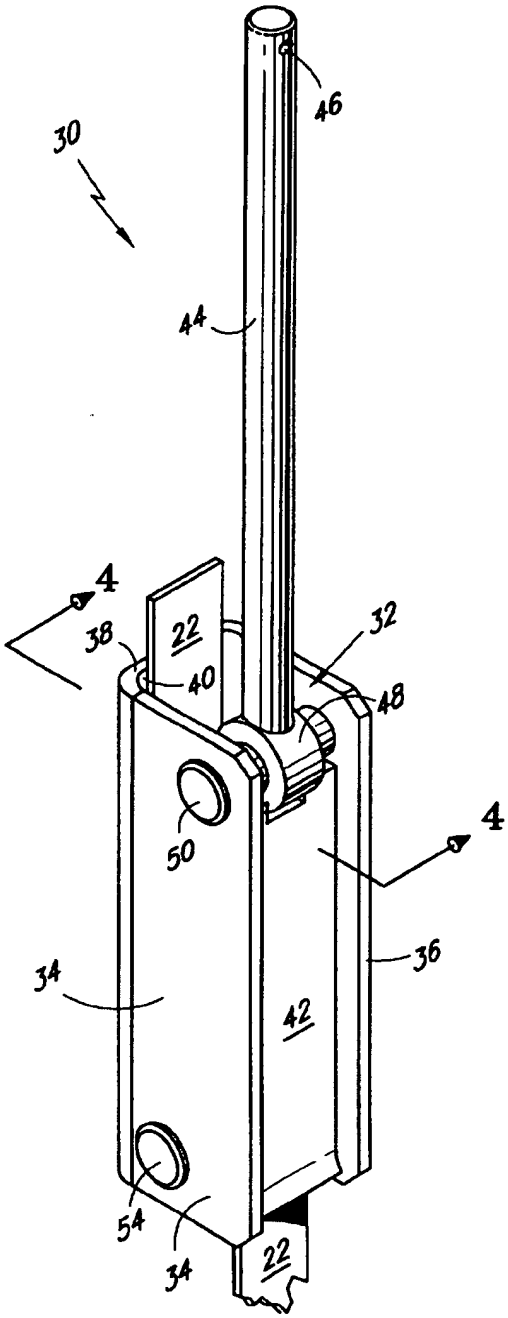
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FIG.4

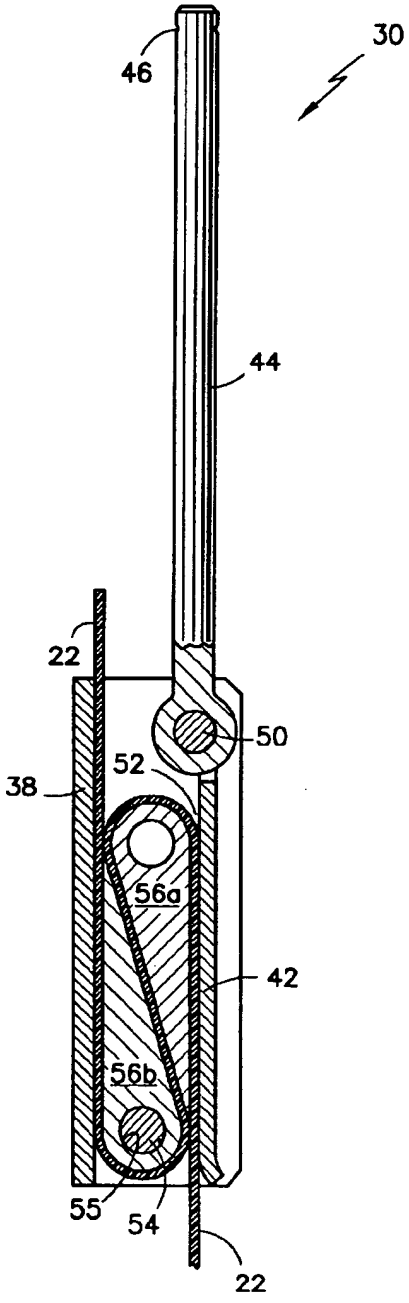
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FIG.3

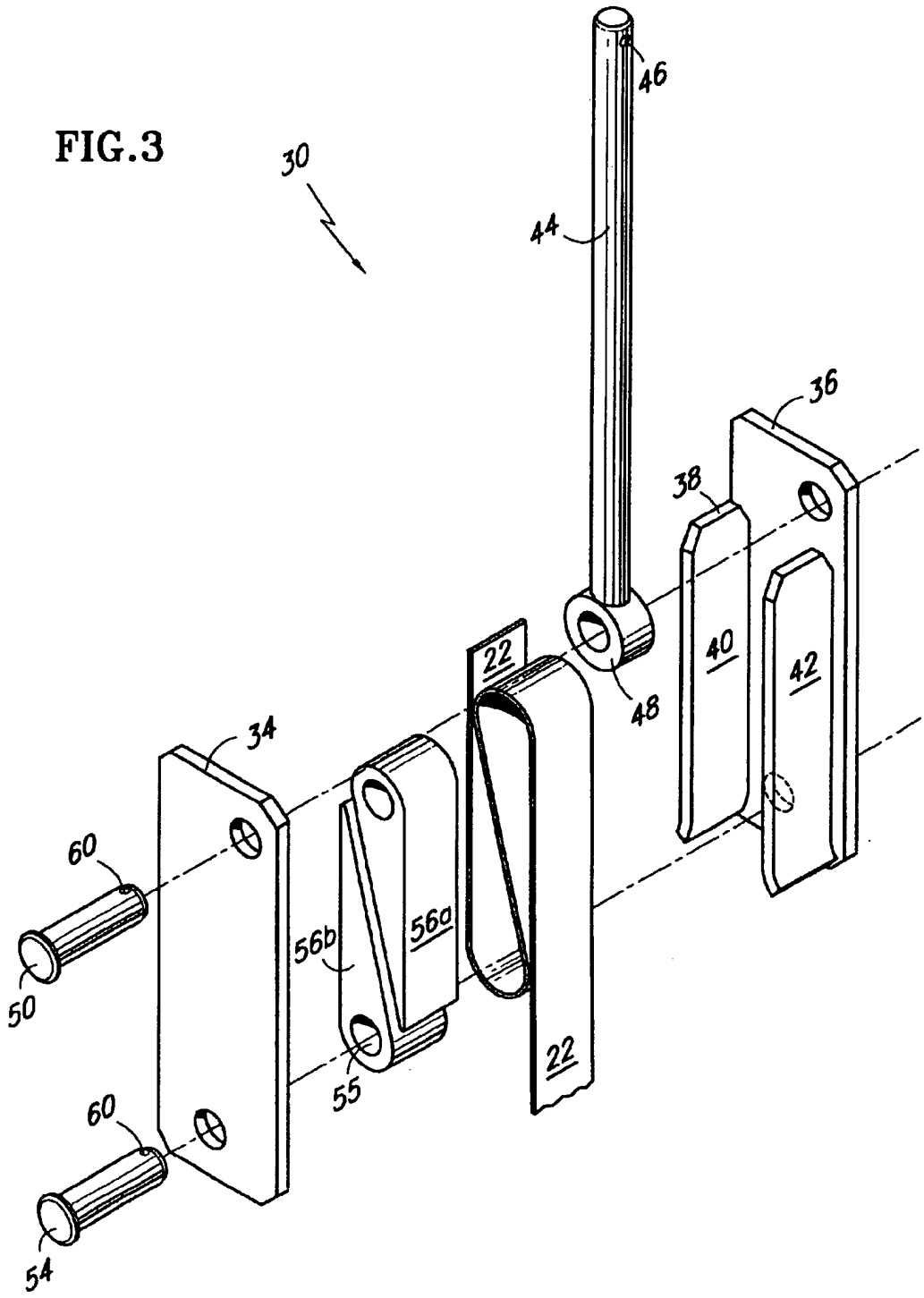
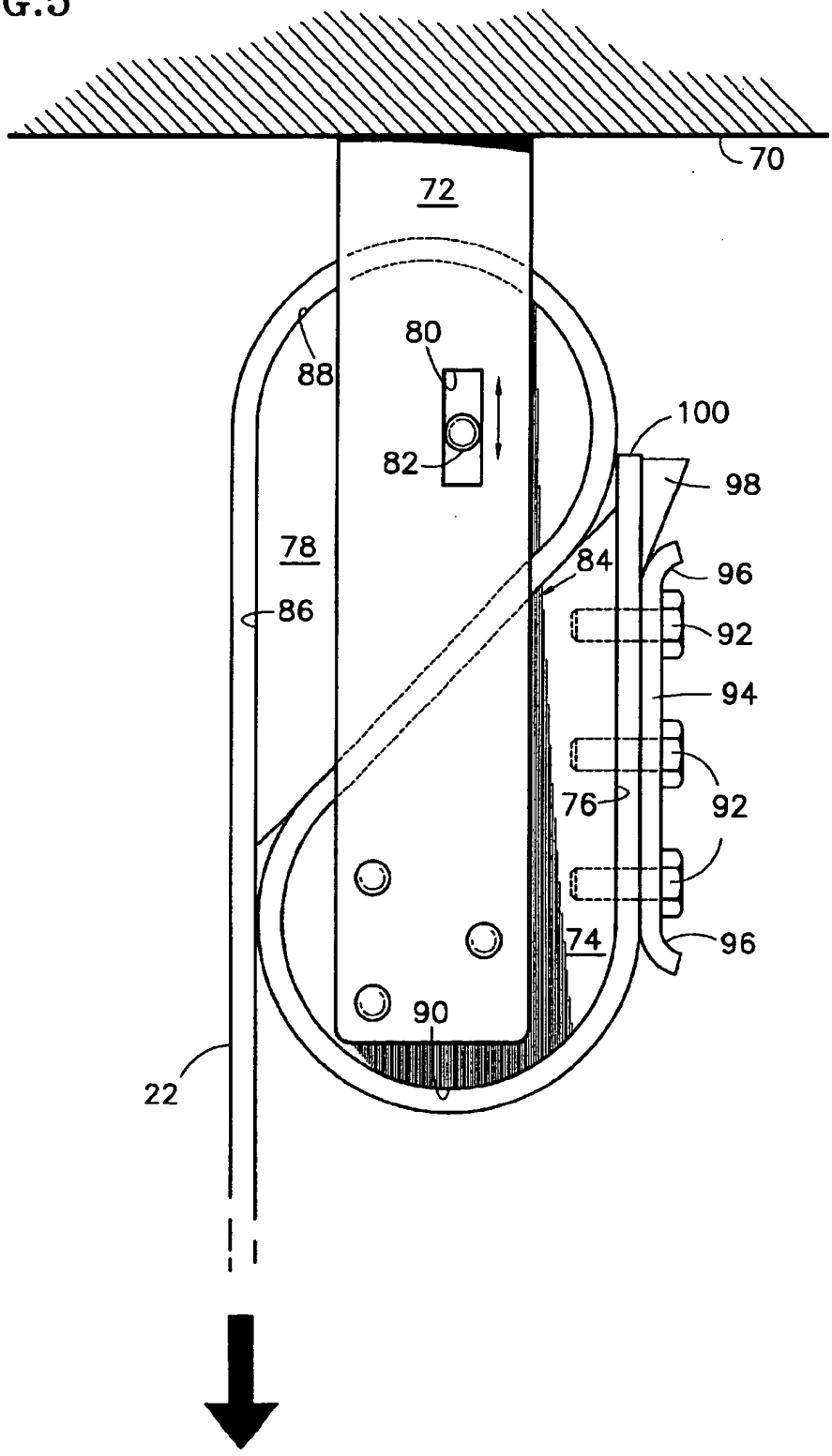


FIG.5



FLEXIBLE FLAT TENSION MEMBER TERMINATION DEVICE

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to elevator systems. More particularly the invention relates to a termination for a flexible flat tension member.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A conventional traction elevator system includes a car, a counterweight, two or more ropes (tension members) interconnecting the car and counterweights; terminations for each end of the ropes at the connection points with the car and counterweights, a traction sheave to move the ropes and a machine to rotate the traction sheave. The ropes have traditionally been formed of laid or twisted steel wire which are easily and reliably terminated by means such as compression terminations and potted terminations.

Compression type terminations for steel ropes of larger diameters (conventional steel elevator ropes) are extremely effective and reliable. The range of pressures placed on such terminations is reasonably broad without adverse consequence. Providing that the pressure applied is somewhere reasonably above the threshold pressure for retaining the ropes, the termination is effective.

With an industry trend toward flat ropes, those ropes having small cross-section cords and polymeric jackets, significantly more criticality is involved in effectively terminating the same. More specifically, the polymeric coating can creep to even 50% of its original thickness when subjected to pressure. Prior art knowledge which teaches one to exceed a threshold omits a critical parameter for a flexible flat tension member. Upper limits on compression are also important for such tension members.

Since current knowledge in the art of tension member terminations is less than sublime for flexible flat tension members due both to the small cord diameter and the jacket properties discussed above, the art is in need of a tension member terminating device which specifically optimizes terminations of the flexible flat tension members currently emerging in the field.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A flexible flat rope (tension member) termination device is disclosed herein which comprises a socket, the socket including a pair of pins, a load side bearing wall having a friction surface, and a cut side bearing wall having a friction surface. The socket defines an interior hollow sized to accept two wedges in an opposed position relative to one another which together provide compressive and frictional forces that are desirable for securing a flat rope therein, the flat rope is threaded from a load end of the termination device around a first wedge, then back downwardly around a second wedge and then upwardly to its end. The arrangement provides about 35 MPa of compressive force on the flat rope over an effective friction surface of about 75 square centimeters. No fasteners are necessary during site assembly thus speeding assembly time and reducing cost considerations while optimizing termination reliability. In order to increase the coefficient of friction of the device, the surfaces upon which the flat rope will make contact are preferably textured. By increasing friction through textured surfaces the compressive force necessary to secure the flat rope is lower. This is desirable to reduce creep and thus extend the useful service life of the flat rope.

In addition to the foregoing, the reduction in creep allows for monitoring of the condition of the flat rope using magnetic flux leakage or electrical conductivity. Since creep is effectively eliminated, grounding of the rope does not occur. Thus magnetic or electrical conductivity may be monitored from one end of the rope to the other end of the rope. Since losses due to grounding are eliminated in the above discussed termination, conductive readings of the strands of the rope will accurately reflect the condition of the strands.

In another embodiment of the invention, a pair of capstans are employed to provide the necessary frictionally compressional forces required to terminate a flexible flat rope. One capstan is fixed while a second capstan is moveable toward or away from the first capstan. The device may be used to terminate a tension member whose working end extends downwardly from the device or whose working end extends upwardly from the device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Referring now to the drawings wherein like elements are numbered alike in the several FIGURES:

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of an elevator system;

FIG. **2** is a perspective assembly view of the termination device of the invention;

FIG. **3** is a perspective exploded view of the of the termination device of the invention;

FIG. **4** is a cross-sectional view of the termination device of the invention taken along section line **4**—**4** in FIG. **2**; and

FIG. **5** is a side elevation view of a second embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to FIG. **1**, the relative location of the tension member termination device of the invention can be ascertained. For clarity, an elevator system **12** is illustrated having a car **14**, a counterweight **16**, a traction drive **18** and a machine **20**. The traction drive **18** includes a tension member **22** interconnecting car **14** and counterweight **16** which member is driven by a sleeve **24**. Both ends of tension member **22**, i.e., a car end **26** and a counterweight end **28** must be terminated. It is either of these termination points for a flexible flat tension member with which the invention is concerned. An exemplary tension member of the type contemplated in this application is discussed in further detail in U.S. Ser. No. 09/031,108 filed Feb. 26, 1998 entitled Tension Member For An Elevator and U.S. Ser. No. 09/218,990 entitled Tension Member For An Elevator filed Dec. 22, 1998, both of which are entirely incorporated herein by reference. The elevator system depicted, is provided for exemplary purposes to illustrate the location of the device of the invention.

Referring now to FIG. **2** a termination device **30** of the invention is illustrated. For point of reference, one of skill in the art will recognize tension member **22** which is visible at the bottom of the drawing figure and at the top of the drawing figure. The member is numbered at both places where it is visible for clarity. Tension member **22** is threaded through termination device **30** as will be discussed hereunder.

Termination device **30** comprises a socket **32** of a generally tubular shape which provides sides **34** and **36**, a cut side plate **38**, and a load side plate **42**. Cut side plate **38** and load side plate **42** provide friction surfaces (**40** at cut side plate **38**

and not shown at load side plate **42**). In a preferred construction of socket **32** of the invention, side **36**, cut side plate **38** and load side plate **42** are manufactured as a unit to which side **34** is connectable by a pair of clevis pins **50** and **54**. Preferably pins **50** and **54** each employ a cotter pin (not shown) to complete the assembly. One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize cotter pin holes **60** in pins **50** and **54**. Socket **32** is thus held together between the heads of clevis pins **50** and **54** and the respective cotter pins.

Device **30** is supported by a support **44** having at an uphole end thereof a connector such as a pin hole **46** as shown. At a lower end of support **44** is a connector **48** which preferably is a sleeve as shown through which pin **50** is passable, said pin **50** being anchorable to socket **32** as illustrated. Any means of anchoring pin **50** to housing **32** is employable. It should be noted that the positioning of the pin **50** is selected to center the pin and thus the support **44** over the load side **52** of tension member **22** as is visible in FIG. **4**. By centering pin **50** with load side **52** of tension member **22**, device **30** is caused to hang straight and additional forces are not placed upon tension member **22**.

The second pin **54** is provided to positionally secure a wedge through hole **55** and prevent one of the preferably two wedges employed herein from becoming unintentionally disassociated with socket **32**. Hole **55** is preferably larger in diameter than pin **54** in order to allow wedge **56***b* to have play when pinned. The play is beneficial in that it facilitates self-centering of the wedge **56***b* with the balance of termination device **30**. Self centering ensures a very effective termination while reducing the cost of manufacturing since tolerances of manufacture are not required to be as tight due to this self-centering feature.

Referring to FIG. **4**, a wedge system of the invention employs preferably two wedges that are identical to one another (ease of manufacturing). Each wedge **56** is tear drop shaped in cross section and provides a contact surface for the tension member **22**. Each angular surface of each wedge is preferably at about 15° from a centerline of each respective wedge. The curved portion of each wedge is preferably of a radius of 15 millimeters. The positioning of the two wedges in one preferred embodiment is well illustrated in FIG. **4**. It will be appreciated that the load side plate **42** and cut side plate **38** are parallel to one another and that the function of the wedges is to urge tension member **22** against friction surfaces on plates **38** and **42**.

In order to terminate tension member **22**, one need merely thread the member **22** through the device **30** from the bottom (in the drawing) and around the wedges **56** as shown. Preferably at least about 200 millimeters of tension member **22** should extend out of the device **30** and beyond cut side plate **38**. Once the wedges are "set", the termination is complete and will reliably and safely hold the elevator car.

It will be recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art that a single wedge **56***a* would be sufficient to reliably hold the elevator car as such single wedge systems currently are in existence. Single wedge systems typically employ friction surfaces for contact with a tension member which have a coefficient of friction of about 0.25. This coefficient of friction is easy to obtain by providing a textured surface and when provided in connection with the above-identified device allows for the termination to actually use only one of the two wedges. On occasion differing coefficients may be desired or may be imposed upon the system. In such low coefficient of friction situations a conventional single wedge termination might not be as desirable or desired. The invention, because of its greater surface area and opposed wedges **56***a* and **56***b* allows for the use of lower coefficient of friction surfaces, while still providing a reliable termination. Under normal circumstances all of the force of tension member **22** is reacted out by the time tension member **22** has wrapped completely around wedge **56***a*. In other words, there is no tension left in tension member **22** after the contact areas of wedge **56***a*. For this reason, wedge **56***b* plays a role only as a stop for wedge **56***a*. Alternatively, the invention provides a safety backup to ensure the tension member does not slip in conditions where the coefficient of friction has degraded to less than 0.25. This can occur if the friction surfaces of plates **38** and **42** become lubricated by any number of possible lubricants. In such event, tension still remaining in the tension member beyond the contact areas of wedge **56***a* because of the reduced friction is reacted out in wedge **56***b* and the socket remains serviceable.

In addition to ensuring a reliable termination, the invention also ensures that creep of the polymeric jacket material is not experienced. This is beneficial since it prevents grounding of the steel cords inside the polymeric jacket against the termination device **30**. Therefore it is possible to monitor continuity, either electrically or magnetically, along the individual cords. If continuity is lost or degraded, cord damage would be suspected and repaired or the tension member replaced.

Referring now to FIG. **5**, a second embodiment of the invention is illustrated wherein a tension member is terminated by a device having the capability of being utilized as a termination device for a tension member having a working end extending upwardly or a termination device for a tension member having a working end extending downwardly. The device includes a frame **70** which is attachable either to the top of the hoistway (not shown) or to an elevator car (not shown) or counterweight (not shown). Fixedly attached to frame **70** is bracket **72** which preferably comprises two plate like members each attached to the frame only or attached to one another via, for example, forging, etc. At one end of bracket **72**, a capstan **74** is fixedly attached thereto at a predetermined angle by any suitable mechanical affixation means. The desired angle will preferably include a positioning of one flat surface **76** of capstan **74** in a vertical position. A second capstan **78** is positioned adjacent first capstan **74** as illustrated but is not affixed to bracket **72**. Rather second capstan **78** is allowed to slide within bracket **72** in groove **80** via a pin **82** extending from capstan **78**. Groove **80** and the sliding of capstan **72** allows for simple insertion of a tension member **22** to terminate the same. The sliding provision of second capstan **78** also allows the weight of whatever object is suspended by tension member **22** to cause capstan **78** to move toward capstan **74**. This is important with respect to the termination capability of the device of the invention since the tension member **22** being wrapped as shown in FIG. **5** is compressed in the area illustrated by arrow **84** between the two capstans.

It should be noted that the second capstan **78** will tend to find its own position within bracket **72** since it includes a complementary angle to that of capstan **74**. Thus, it can be expected that surface **86** of capstan **78** will orient itself in a vertical position parallel to surface **76** of capstan **74**. Tension member **22** is preferably wrapped over the curved section **88** of capstan **78** through the central area **84** between capstan **74** and capstan **78**, around the curved section **90** of capstan **74** and up to an end termination on the flat surface **76** of capstan **74**.

The tension member **22** is preferably bolted to capstan **74** by a plurality of threaded fasteners (bolts) **92**, which preferably is six bolts. A plate **94** is used as a bolt seat and to

compress tension member **22** against surface **76** of capstan **74**. In a preferred embodiment, the plate **94** includes curved ends **96** to prevent injury to tension member **22**.

In one preferred embodiment it is noted that a backup retaining device comprises a wedge **98** adhesively mounted to a terminal end **100** of tension member **22**. Thus, in the extraordinarily unlikely event that the tension member began to slip through the termination device of this embodiment, the wedge **98** would be drawn into the confined space between bolt plate **94** and flat surface **76** of capstan **74** where it would wedge against tension member **22** and prevent further migration of the tension member **22** out of the termination device of this embodiment.

Although the invention has been shown and described with respect to exemplary embodiments thereof; it should be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes, omissions, and additions may be made thereto, without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A termination device for terminating a tension member, comprising:

a socket;

a pair of wedges maintainable in said socket in opposed relationship to one another with a length of the tension member wrapped partially around each of said pair of wedges and between said pair of wedges, one of said pair of wedges being movably pinned within said socket to prevent axial dislocation of said one of said pair of wedges from said socket in the direction of loading of the tension member.

2. A tension member termination device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein said socket further comprises a load side plate and a cut side plate.

3. A tension member termination device as claimed in claim **2** wherein said plates include textured surfaces for contact with a separate tension member to increase friction therebetween.

4. A tension member termination device as claimed in claim **3** wherein said textured surfaces provide a coefficient of friction of 0.25 or higher.

5. A tension member termination device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein said pair of wedges include textured surfaces where said wedges contact a separate tension member threaded into said tension member termination device.

6. A tension member termination device as claimed in claim **1** wherein said socket includes a connector for a dead hitch, said connector being located in line with a load direction on a tension member terminated by said device.

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